FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1849. [NO. 1693.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NOTICE.

STRAYED off from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, a white HORSE, of ordinary size, ten years old, is a fine pacer, and works gently in harness,—has a lameness in the right hind leg, probably the spavin. I suppose that he has gone in the direction of Pittsborough, as he was raised near that place. Any person taking him up, will please send him to me by the earliest opportunity, for which I will pay whatever may be right.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 6, 1849. 92-2w

☞ In the notice as to the Common Schools, the *Board of Superintendents* are requested to meet on the 13th Nov't—not the local School Committees, as some incorrectly suppose.

E. L. WINSLOW.
Nov. 6.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', Children's and Servants' BOOTS and SHOES.

Their stock is very large, and embraces almost every variety of style and quality, and will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*

Also, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Blacking, &c. With a general assortment of Trunks and Window Shades, at very low prices.

Nov. 6, 1849. 92-6w

For Sale on Consignment,

104 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime, large barrels, in good order.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 5, 1849. 92-4w

SALE OF THE McARN PROPERTY.

THE TERMS of Sale of the above property will be, one, two and three years, with interest after the first year.

For advertisement, see another part of this paper.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
Nov. 3. 92

FARMS FOR SALE.

MRS. PERRY'S Farms for sale. One situated down the River, 1½ miles from the Bridge, containing 70½ Acres; good and numerous buildings on it, fruit trees, two grape arbors, a large quantity of strawberries, &c. The place is very healthy.

The other Farm is up the River, 3 miles from the Bridge; contains 230 Acres, and has good Log buildings.

For these Farms a credit of one, two and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January, they will be rented for the next year.

Also, for sale, 3 horses, 2 waggons, 1 carryall, poogies, &c. Also, dry cattle, milch cows, hogs, &c. A credit of six months will be given for these. Apply to Mrs. Perry, on the premises.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92-tfJ

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Sparks's American Biography, 15 volumes.
Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Scott's Novels, 27 vols. The same, 5 vols.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Topper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
ANNUALS for 1850—The Poet's Offering—Snow Flake,—Golden Gift—Christmas Blossoms,—Gift of Friendship—Rose of Sharon—Hyacinth.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
November 1849.

$50 REWARD.

A REWARD of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, of my Negro Girl BETSY, who ranaway from me about the 1st day of April last. Said Negro is about 20 years old, and is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds. She has a full round face, dark complected, and speaks quick, and is stout. I have reason to believe that said Negro is lurking some where in the vicinity of Carthage. The above reward will be given to any person that will secure her in any Jail or place so that I may get her.

CATHARINE CLARK.
Moore County, Oct. 22, 1849. 92-3w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fall and Winter 1849.

WE are now receiving our SECOND SUPPLY of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

—ALSO—

6000 pairs Boots and Shoes, well assorted,
50 dozen Fur Hats; fine Wool ditto,
300 Gingham and Silk Umbrellas & Parasols,
300 common Cotton ditto,
Men's and Boys' Caps, a good assortment,
Bonnets and Ribbons, a heavy stock,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Carpetings, Ingrain and Brussels, handsome styles, &c. &c.

Our stock is now one of the largest and most desirable we have ever offered, and well worthy the attention of Country Merchants and others.

Call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-6w

More New Fancy Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received, in addition to their former large stock, a beautiful lot of Dress Silks; Cashmere De Rhines; white and colored Tarltans; a few splendid dotted Evening Dresses; white, blue, green and black Italian Crapes and Crape Lieces; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; sup'r colored and black Silk Shawls; a few splendid Silk Vestings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black, colored and white Kid Gloves; a few magnificent Paris Vesetes, &c.

The public are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing—feeling confident that we are enabled to show one of the handsomest assortments of Goods in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-4w

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

NOW RECEIVING,

AT THE FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

GREEN and Black Teas, crushed and powdered Sugar, Nuts, Prunes, Fig Paste, (new article,) Currants, Citron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon, Pepper and Ginger, Camphor, Indigo, Starch, Chocolate, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Prunes, Sperm Candles, Sardines, butter and water Crackers, soda and wine Biscuits, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Principe and Havana Segars, Farina, common Segars, &c. &c.

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-6w

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,

With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

TO RENT.

A CAPITAL Stand for a Confectionary and Toy Store, lately occupied by H. Erambert, near the Post Office, where inquiry may be made.

October 29. 91-3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Winter Term of this School will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 15th, 1850. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
October 22, 1849. 91-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale his plantation on Dry Creek, 9 miles north-west from Pittsborough. There is in the tract 460 acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, and now fresh and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are comfortable and convenient. First rate water and good orchards.

Terms one third in cash or young Negroes, the balance on a credit of one and two years. Persons wishing to buy would do well to view the premises soon, as I am determined to give a good bargain.

N. J. ALSTON.
October 17, 1849. 91-3w

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-4f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C., have now ready for sale and delivery, **20,000** APPLE TREES, and a small lot of PEAR, PEACH, APRICOT, PLUM, NECTARINE, &c., all of the finest kinds cultivated in the United States. One of the Proprietors, with a good assortment of all, will be at Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court, in December. Written orders, previous to that time, should be sent to care of E. J. Hale.

J. & T LINDLEY.
October 18, 1849. 90-tt

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end New Hotel building.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Fayetteville, N. C.

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Biles and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.

Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.
Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up the business of Farming, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides. The tract of land contains four hundred acres,—about fifty of which are cleared.

It is situated on the South-West side of the Big Swamp, near Centre Bridge, in Robeson County. It lies remarkably well for cultivation, and is as fertile, and has as good range, as any found on the Swamp. There is on it a two story dwelling, with the usual outhouses. The land is well timbered, and is convenient to the Cape Fear, the distance being about four miles, and the road good.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any who may wish to view it.

Terms will be reasonable.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.
Oct. 19, 1849. 90-tf

Fine Timber Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1300 acres of LAND in Robeson county, on the West side of Lumber River, and about 9 or 10 miles from Lumberton. There are about 50 acres in cultivation; the balance is heavily timbered low land. For Ton Timber or Turpentine, there is no superior Land in the county. This Land will be sold low and on accommodating terms. It will be shewn, and any further information given, upon application to Peter McLauchlan on the premises, John W. Powell at Leesville, or the subscriber at Lumberton.

ROBERT S. FRENCH.
Oct. 22, 1849. 90-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1849.

Daniel Cameron, Administrator of John McKenzie, deceased, *versus* Eliza McKenzie, Mary Ann McKenzie, Caroline McKenzie, Duncan McKenzie, William McKenzie, Alexander McKenzie, heirs at law of John McKenzie.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court upon the reading of the petition, that Duncan McKenzie, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McKenzie to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1849.

90] J. McLAURIN.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Baden county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser.

R. E. TROY, Ex'r.
Sept 12, 1849. 85-ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the first Monday of December next, at Public Auction, at the Court House, that desirable little FARM on the Wonington road, about the edge of town, formerly known as Cade's. There is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and other Out-houses. It is a desirable residence, and the sale will be positive.

WILLIAM CADE, for
Jas. W. Cade.
October 12, 1849. 89-ts

Important Land Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, the following

Valuable REAL ESTATE,

(sold to effect a division,) viz:—

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.
2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.
1 Lot on Franklin street.
2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.
1 vacant Lot near the Jail.
1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.
250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.
6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.
3½ acres of Land joining the same.
54 acres of Land near Union Factory.
100 acres, valuable for fire-wood, joining Ellis.

146 acres	do	do, joining ditto.
104 do.	do	do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Oct. 6, 1849. 88ts

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds —as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.
October 1, 1849. 87-3m

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOW opening, a great variety of GOODS in my line, which will be sold very cheap, consisting of Fancy Goods and Toys, fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Violin and Guitar Strings, Coral Necklaces, Needles, Canes, Fire Works, &c. Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
Oct 27, 1849. 91-8w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

EIGHT HUNDRED Lbs.

Candy and Sugar Plums,

OF EVERY KIND. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fruit and Toy Store, by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.
October 29, 1849. 91-tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

ATTENTION!

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS

RECEIVED daily at Liberty Point House, and for sale to customers on the same terms as heretofore.

The finest WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always to be had at the Bar.

The House will be kept open until 12 o'clock each night, for the accommodation of customers.

ADAM, well known by every one, will always be in attendance.

J. BROOKSBANK.
October 27, 1849. 91-4w

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine lot of double and single barrels GUNS; Revolvers; self-cocking and common Pistols; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Nipple Wrenches; Percussion Caps; a great variety of fish hooks and lines, fish poles, reels, dram bottles, floats, gun worms, cleaning rods, dog collars, powder and shot, &c. &c.

For sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

WILLOW WARE

JUST received, consisting of Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and a variety of Baskets, for sale by

W. PRIOR.
October 27, 1849. 91-4w

SOMETHING NEW!!!

J. T. POPE & CO.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, which will make their stock entirely NEW, and consists in part of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Ready-made Clothing, and Stationary.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. The above Goods were selected with much care, and will be sold at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

They continue to keep a supply of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines on hand, for the benefit of the afflicted.

Lumberton, Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3w

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

Grand Lotteries,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCHEME!

Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Capital $60,000!

$30,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class L, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1849.

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 22 Tickets.

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,330, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 15 of 1,000, 15 of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	22 wholes	$200	00
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CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE WILMINGTON AURORA.

AURORA, OR THE DAWN.

BY THE HON. ROBERT STRANGE.

"Let there be Light."

Where now, blue fields, with worlds, are thickly sown,
Dim distant ages past, Night reign'd, alone,—
Silence and darkness only held a place,
Beneath her sway, in the eternal space.
The countless stars, now sparkling gems of light,
Formless and void, lay, in the lap of Night;
Offspring of genial warmth, and moist'ning dew,
No herb or flower on earth's dark surface grew;
Unmarked by mountain, stream, or fertile plain,
No creature lived, within her dull domain.

But distant far, from this sad scene of night,
The King of glory, rob'd in living light,
Reign'd o'er the countless hosts around his throne,
And worlds, bright worlds, to human sight unknown
On those around him, children of his might,
Th' Eternal Father looked, with fond delight;
Sons of his power, and daughters of his grace,
Celestial beauty marked each form and face;
But chief, on one, whom as a fav'rite child,
Approvingly the Father saw, and smil'd;
"Daughter," he said, "in boundless fields of space,
Untouch'd, as yet, by our Almighty grace,
Chaotic worlds in endless darkness float,
Under the reign of night, from hence remote;
No cheerful ray, from our effulgent source,
As yet hath hitherward began its course;
But dull deformity, and endless sleep,
Forever there, Night's gloomy empire keep;
Thy Father's chariot, drawn by steeds of fire,
Await to bear thee, wing'd with fond desire,
To shed creative might on worlds unknown,
Extend the glory of our radiant throne;
'Mid myriad orbs, to thread the untried way,
Waking up life, and kindling glorious day.
Go forth my daughter—fav'rite child of light,
In heavenly beauty—arm'd with heavenly might,—
Break up the slumbers that for ages past,
Have lock'd those worlds,—and all thy radiance cast,
Above, around;—and quick as thought can fly,
Let my swift coursers bear thee through the sky;
Marking thy path with wonders as they go
On mercy's errand, to those worlds below."

The beauteous spirit turned her kindling eye,
When first her Father spake, through fields of sky,
Where dim, and distant, in unfathom'd space,
Lay those new objects of Almighty grace.
That far sent glance bore with it one cold ray,
Of twilight dim, that mark'd the coming day;
Night trembl'd, and turned pale, as one who knows,
Empire and life are drawing to their close,
A roseate hue suffus'd the spirit's cheek,
Now meekly bent, to hear the Father speak.
Faintly it tinged the sky, and distant space
Caught the reflexion from the spirit's face;
Night's empire ceas'd—and stirring atoms move,
Touch'd by mysterious influence from above.

Quick as the lightning—with elastic spring,
The spirit mov'd ob-dient to the King,
Mounted the blazing chariot of her sire,
Whose pawing steeds breath'd forth celestial fire;
Chaplets and wreaths she bore, and knots of flowers,
All gather'd fresh from amaranthine bowers;
Whose rich perfume, like incense floated round,
As on their way her rapid coursers bound;
Bearing before them, in their furious flight,
A mingl'd cloud of fragrance and of light.
With speed and brightness, like the lightning's flash,
'Mid peopl'd orbs, onward those coursers dash;
Their streaming manes are scatter'd on the wind,
Till space inhabited, is left behind;
Their track becomes a shining, milky way,
Where darkness flies before advancing day.
From the hard hoofs, like pebbles, thick and bright,
Fly the dark orbs, and kindle into light;
Spurn'd into space, and rolling wide and far,
Each one in turn becomes a brilliant star.

The spirit reaches earth's chaotic waste,
All bath'd with light and fragrance in her haste,
Beneath her wheels, creative might is found,
Mountains upheave, and valleys cleave the ground,
Fresh sparkling springs, from the high mountains well,
And rivers wide, in the deep vallies, swell,
The mighty ocean finds her proper bed,
And genial influence o'er the land is shed;
The spirit scatters amaranth blossoms round,
And herbs, and flowers, and fruits, bedeck the ground;
And where she passes, ev'ry creeping thing,
And beast, and bird, forth into being spring.
Her coursers paused,—and with one graceful bound,
The beauteous spirit lightly touch'd the ground;
Instant, her image seem'd reflected there,
For *man* arose, radiant, and strong, and fair.

Her task fulfill'd, by wide creation's birth,
No more the spirit linger'd on the earth;
Mounted her car, and bade her coursers fly,
O'er their late path, towards her native sky;
But left behind, on hill and valley green,
The germs of life, and light, through all the scene.

Such was Aurora, in the olden time,
Offspring of Heav'n, and messenger sublime;
Bearer of light, and life, through boundless space,
In flight more swift than human thought can trace.
Aurora comes again,—but not the same,
One born of earth, assumes the heavenly name,
And humbly emulous of deeds so bright,
Would meekly follow in her path of light,
To darken'd souls transmit each moral ray,
Brighter, and brighter, to the perfect day.

"The morn is up again, the dewey morn,
With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
And looking as if earth contained no tomb."

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

ENTERTAINMENT AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened, at this place, a House for their accommodation. He solicits a share of public patronage, promising that no pains will be spared, on his part, to render all who may favor him with a call comfortable. Active and attentive Servants will always be at hand. To meet the demands of public occasions, he has provided himself with good and extensive Stables, which will be attended by a careful Ostler. Terms moderate and regular.

N. NICHOLSON.
Floral College, Oct. 15, 1849. 90-4t

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

THE CONSIDERATE MERCHANT; OR, PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

There is a moral in the following anecdote, which we consider too instructive to be lost to the readers of the Merchants' Magazine. It was originally published, we believe, in the Boston Transcript.—We give it as we find it in the Home Journal, of N. P. Willis and Gen. Geo. P. Morris. We have reason to believe that the story may be taken by our readers as substantially true:

A merchant, very extensively engaged in commerce, and located upon the Long Wharf, died February 18, 1806, at the age of seventy-five, intestate. His eldest son administered upon the estate. This old gentleman used pleasantly to say that, for many years, he had fed a very large number of the Catholics on the shores of the Mediterranean during Lent, referring to his very extensive connexion with the fishing business. In his day he was certainly well known; and, to the present time, is well remembered by some of the "*old ones down along shore*," from the Gurnet's Nose to Race Point. Among his papers, a package of very considerable size was found after his death carefully tied up, and labelled as follows: "Notes, due-bills, and accounts against sundry persons down along shore. Some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning.—But the people are poor: most of them have had fisherman's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think with me, that it is best to burn this package entire."

"About a month," said my informant, "after our father died, the sons met together, and, after some general remarks, our elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, of whose existence we were already apprized, read the superscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the eldest, a man of strong impulsive temperament, unable at the moment to express his feeling by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other toward the fire-place, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested by another of our number, that it might be well, first, to make a list of the debtors' names, and of the dates, and amounts, that we might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might offer payment, that their debts were forgiven. On the following day, we again assembled—the list had been prepared—and all the notes, due-bills, and accounts, whose amount, including interest, amounted to thirty-two thousand dollars, were committed to the flames.

"It was about four months after our father's death," continued my informant, "in the month of June, that, as I was sitting in my eldest brother's counting-room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him, there came in a hard-favored little old man, who looked as if time and rough weather had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor. He replied, that he was administrator, as our father died intestate. "Well," said the stranger, 'I've come up from the Cape to pay a debt I owed the old gentleman.' 'My brother,' continued my informant, 'requested him to take a seat, being at the moment engaged with other persons at the desk.

"The old man sat down, and putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket-book, and began to count over his money. When he had done—and there was quite a parcel of bank notes—as he sat waiting his turn, slowly twisting his thumbs, with his old grey meditative eyes upon the floor, he sighed; and I knew the money

GOV. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS.

We have had the pleasure of reading, as we had in June last the pleasure of hearing, the Address delivered before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the last Commencement. As the best evidence of our appreciation of its merits, we extract the following, which embraces nearly the latter half of the Address:—

But the eager desire to leap into the arena of affairs, and participate in the stirring events of the learned professions, or of politics, is in our young and adventurous country, one great obstacle to the liberal culture of the mind. In such a country, life itself is a school in which practical affairs are practically taught, with but a limited course of previous education; and with its keen competitions and excitements daily before us, it is difficult to command the patience and perseverance necessary to profound and extensive erudition. And unless the habit of study and taste for generous learning has been established in early life, it will be in vain to look for them afterwards. It is in the department of public speaking that the candidate for distinction usually makes his *debut* before the world. It has been said of the British empire, that since the restoration of the second CHARLES, and the practical changes wrought in the Constitution by the Revolution which preceded it, eloquence has usurped the place of wisdom, and the Government has been under the control of Parliamentary debaters, many of whom have been profoundly ignorant of the departments of the public service, which, on account of this species of talent alone, they have been called to administer, and that "a Premier who can make a successful speech, need trouble himself little about an unsuccessful expedition." Making every abatement for the overdrawing of this picture, it must be admitted that in that country, and in this, public affairs are in a great measure controlled by oral discussion.—Hence the natural wish among us to excel in this qualification; and although but few, comparatively, have attained to the higher grades of eloquence, no nation probably ever presented so great an array of ready public speakers. But by far the greater part seem content with this one acquirement, and push their intellectual exercises no further. We abound much more in speakers than writers—satisfied with the temporary success and renown obtained with the freest indulgence of the Oratorical license, the larger number have little claim to the taste, discipline, and accuracy of thought, required for correct and elegant composition. Both speaking and writing, however, are but arts, designed to pourtray the productions of the mind. Unless it has been inspired with a true taste, enlarged and exercised by study, and stored with generous knowledge, no rhetoric can supply its deficiencies, nor give excellence to its effusions. And although the public and professional affairs, to which allusion has been made, may be conducted without liberal learning, yet he who aspires to high eminence or permanent fame in these pursuits, will be greatly advanced by its aid. BURKE had many rivals among his contemporaries, who successfully contested with him the palm of eloquence on the floor of Parliament, but from the inexhaustible resources of his philosophic and cultivated mind, and his brilliant attractions as a writer, he has left them far behind in the race for posthumous distinction, and has embalmed even the ephemeral party controversies of his day in a diction which will preserve them to future ages. Other examples of the advantages derived to statesmen and men of affairs from liberal learning, will readily occur to the reader of the history of all enlightened nations. And he who neglects it in our country, under the impression that it will be needless to him in these pursuits on which he is so anxious to enter, usually discovers his mistake at too late a period of life for its correction.

No system of education, however, would be complete, which aimed merely at intellectual culture and attainments, and neglected the morals, the heart, and the affections. Fortunately for us, the culture of these is attended with no difficult and painful study, but is taught in the pages of revealed truth. Commencing in infancy around the knees of the mother, our duties are learned in the precepts of the decalogue; and the heavenly charities of imperfect obligation inculcated in the maxims and parables of the New Testament. All the ethics of the schools, and pure systems of morality among men, but confirm and illustrate these sublime doctrines. And the virtues which are their fruits give to the human character all its loveliness and real dignity. While, therefore, generous studies are assiduously pursued, an enlightened moral sense, and an inflexible determination to conform your conduct to its dictates, should be habitually cultivated. In this connexion, perhaps it is not below the dignity of the occasion, to commend to your attention the culture of the "lesser morals," or a proper standard of manners and conversation, for the same reason assigned by ARISTOTLE for the study of music by the young Greeks, "that so the mind may be taught how honorably to pursue business, and how creditably to enjoy leisure; for such enjoyment is, after all, the end of business and the boundary of active life."

The time will not permit us to enlarge on the boundless fields of knowledge which lie open to the man of liberal culture, or the fame, satisfaction or advantage to be derived from reaping the harvests they afford. Suffer me, my young friends, to conclude these undigested remarks, with the expression of my sincere hope, that each one of you may realize the fond desires of his parents, by attaining the highest excellence in all generous learning and good morals, and that our University may long continue the nursery of genius, the pride and ornament of the State.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

Though it is near a quarter of a century since I was honored with the degree you are about to receive, and quitted these scenes for the active pursuits of life, I well remember the emotions of that day, and can readily participate in your hopes and apprehensions, your joys and sorrows. Thus far, you have lived under the kind direction of your parents and of the authorities of this Institution. You are now to be segregated from the College community of which you have formed an important part, and to assume the control of your own conduct, as members of civil society. Each one of you is an object of affectionate regard to his family and friends, who have looked forward to this period of his life with deep interest, and from the certificate of liberal scholarship and good morals, now conferred, becomes at once an object of mark and distinction in his sphere of acquaintance. Bearing the testimonial of superior opportunities of improvement enjoyed, you will be expected to possess corresponding acquirements and qualifications. Favored beyond most of your contemporaries in the enjoyment of those opportunities, they will be regarded as a talent committed to your charge, of which you must render an account in your subsequent life. At such a point in your existence, I would that I could furnish any precepts to be chronicled in your memories, that might direct you with safety, honor, and usefulness, in the scenes through which you are to pass. In the ever varying circumstances which attend us, the principles of moral and religious truth, in which you have been so often instructed in this place, afford the only reliable chart for your guidance. These, I may not presume, "can come mended from my tongue." There are a few suggestions, however, on other topics, which may not be wholly useless. In our stirring, active, energetic nation, with every thing tending to the practical affairs of life, we have not as yet, and are not likely soon to have, a body of Professors of literature and science merely. And if we wait the coming of JOHNSONS, GOLDSMITHS, HUMES, or MACAULAYS, exclusive devotees of learning, to establish a literary character for our country, we shall probably enact the fable of the rustic described by HORACE, who sat by the river's side, and expected it to ebb away. Without pensions or patronage from Government, with the engrossing demands of public affairs, of the professions and of business, calling for new employe's in their departments, liberal learning among us, for a long time to come at least, is to be cultivated not by a separate order of writers, but by those who snatch time from other vocations for its pursuit; and its chief dependence for preservation at all must be upon the *alumni* of our Universities. I conjure you, therefore, for "the studies' sake," to which you are indebted for your present distinction, not to permit your tastes in letters to become extinct, but to add to your present acquirements on every fitting opportunity. This will be an easy task, if undertaken with a moderate degree of attention now, but will become more and more difficult the longer it may be deferred. I fear it argues, however, a gross negligence of generous studies, or that our courage is unequal to our capacities, that there is not a more general diffusion of polite learning among the men of education in our country. Instead of apologizing for the want of it, by necessary attention to the demands upon our time by public trusts, our professions or business, we ought to remember that some of the most eminent votaries of elegant and profound learning were persons, who, at the very time when pursuing these studies, bore their full share in similar employments, and equally laborious. Not to recur again to CICERO, (whose excellent biography by MIDDLETON cannot be too often read by men of affairs, to overcome sloth and revive their courage for mental labor,) it may be sufficient to particularize BACON, BURKE and BROUGHAM, in English history, LAMARTINE, GUIZOT, THIERS and ARAGO, at the present day, in France, and, omitting many others in our country, MURPHY, TAYLOR and GASTON, in our own State. These were persons not slothful in business, but who adorned business as well as leisure, with the charms of polite erudition. Whatever, therefore, be your plans of life, whether to embark in the Professions, in Agriculture, Commerce, or other business, or whether you entertain an honorable desire for distinction in public employment, a true taste, love of learning, and a desire for further advancement in knowledge, should be habitually cherished.

But if these be neglected or deemed impracticable, and the fair flowers which have been here nourished should bear no such fruit, remember, that there can be no excuse for a failure to illustrate your lives by enlarged views of integrity, justice, truth, honor, and benevolence, in your several spheres of action. Not by an abstract and outward admiration of these virtues, but an inflexible adherence to their impulses, under every variety and change of circumstances. And your education will have proved defective in its most essential object, if, with the precepts of religion and of reason, and the examples of history, it has not imparted to you the force of will to maintain right and resist wrong, come what may.

As citizens of a Republic who have been by your studies made acquainted with the Constitution and Government of your country, and who have also been

"By ancient learning, to the enlightened love
"Of ancient freedom warmed,"

you feel a natural admiration of her noble Institutions, and a just pride in her fame. It will now devolve on you to bear your parts in giving direction to her Government, and in upholding these Institutions. The study of her history, the trials, perils, and sufferings, through which she has passed, and of the characters of the sages and patriots who founded her Governments, and under the Providence of God conducted her affairs to the most favorable results, will engage your attention, not only as subjects of liberal knowledge, but of personal interest and duty. In these you will learn what sacrifices were required to achieve our National Independence, and what anxious days and sleepless nights it cost the Father of his Country, and his associates, to establish our National Union. You will thus be inspired with true loyalty and attachment to that country, and prepared to hold fast to that Union "as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad." For sixty years it has secured to us justice and domestic tranquility, and conferred on us a renown and prosperity unexampled in the history of nations. If cherished and defended in the spirit of sincere patriotism, wisdom, and forbearance, which characterized its framers, it will preserve the blessings of liberty to our remotest posterity. Such of you as may be called to administer its public trusts, should bear always in mind, that they are designed to confer only "the power to do good," the "true and legitimate end of all aspiring." But whether in public or private station, from your course of education you will exercise an agency in the formation of public sentiment, and will be in some measure accountable for results. May you so appreciate this responsibility, as to keep always in view the precepts of justice, wisdom, and patriotism, and to derive additional lustre to your own characters, from the brightness of that career which, under the blessing of heaven, we trust awaits our country.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The meeting last Saturday on the subject of our Common Schools was an interesting one. The Teachers present, who formed a majority of the meeting, were remarkably steady intelligent young men, (and one young lady of superior qualifications in her vocation.) who cherish a proper sense of the responsibility and dignity of their profession. We looked upon them and thought they were the sort of men to regenerate the State. Sixty like them, with anything like constant employment, in every county, would work such a moral and intellectual improvement in the rising generation that North Carolina would hardly know herself! These young men are the *Sons of the People;*—it is therefore with peculiar propriety that they take the initiative in a hearty effort to improve the *People's Schools.*

We say to them, and to all in the State who have popular education at heart,—*go on and prosper!* It will never do to abandon the present system of Common schools. With all its difficulties, we could not get a better in fifty years. The old associations which existed before the enactment of the present School laws are broken up, and cannot be again recurred to. We should regard it as a fatal relapse. The present system is defective in many particulars; but it affords a sure foundation to build upon; we must cure its defects as fast as time and progressive improvement will allow, and a few years will show the fulfilment of the rational hopes of the most sanguine.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.

GREENSBORO', Oct. 27, 1849.

Agreeably to notice a number of Teachers and friends of popular education assembled in the Common School House, and organized their meeting by calling Jesse Wheeler to the chair. Samuel H. Wiley was appointed Secretary.

Dr. N. Mendenhall, being called upon, made some brief remarks in explanation of the objects of the meeting, followed by Mr. M. R. Moore, of Davidson, in a course of correct and impressive views of the importance of popular elementary education.

On the sugestion of Professor Morgan, the names and location (as to school districts) of the Teachers and others present were given to the Secretary: and every Teacher proceeded to state the condition of the school in his district, the difficulties he found in conducting the school, the public sentiment of the district in regard to the same, &c. The principal difficulties to contend with, which were mentioned, were—want of funds to continue school any considerable portion of the year—want of uniformity in books—irregular attendance of children—the indifference of committee-men and of parents to the progress and success of the schools. It appeared, however, that in a few of the districts the schools had been prosperous and free from drawbacks mentioned, and had been continued by individual subscriptions after the public fund ran out. A general and satisfactory interchange of views and information was indulged by the meeting, and suggestions made with view to a proper course of action.

On motion of William Reynolds, a committee was raised to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting,—the chair appointing N. Mendenhall, Wm. Reynolds and L. Swaim to that duty.

While the committee was absent Prof. Morgan occupied the attention of the Teachers with some encouraging and pertinent remarks.

The committee reported resolutions which were discussed, amended and finally adopted unanimously, as follows, viz:

Resolved, That we believe the improvement of our Common Schools is a matter in which all our people should be vitally interested.

Resolved, That we believe the adoption of a uniform set of text books would conduce to this object; and we therefore highly approve of the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents, requesting the Examining Committee to make a selection of books for this purpose.

Resolved, That it would also be of much benefit, after due notice, to call in the Certificates already granted to Teachers, with a view of examining applicants in a more rigorous manner—thus raising the standard of education; and if a legal objection be found to this course, that we will unite in a memorial to the next Legislature for an amendment of the School law to that effect.

Whereas, we believe that popular education in our country will be materially advanced by associated action: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to suggest a permanent plan of organization, comprising Teachers, Committee-men, Superintendents, and the friends of education;—said committee to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this building, on Saturday the 24th of November next.

The Chairman subsequently appointed Prof. G. Morgan, Jesse H. Lindsay and E. W. Ogburn the committee under the last resolution.

On a motion that some suitable person be appointed to address the next meeting, the chair named Dr. N. Mendenhall to perform that duty.

The three several resolutions following were introduced by Prof. Morgan, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Teachers of Common Schools be requested to invite parents and educated persons to visit and examine their schools.

Resolved, That public examinations, rightly conducted, be recommended as of great and public utility.

Resolved, That Teachers be requested to consult with their several districts on their willingness to increase their funds.

E. W. Ogburn moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the "Common School Advocate" calculated to advance the interests of our schools and of sound popular education, and therefore recommend that paper to the patronage of the people of the State generally.

On motion of L. Swaim the following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Teachers and friends of education of Guilford county present, tender their thanks to persons from neighboring counties who have participated in our proceeding, and that their future co-operation is cordially invited.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JESSE WHEELER, Ch'm'n.
S. H. WILEY, Secretary.

Colleges in the United States.—There are in the United States 119 colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University, at Cambridge, (Mass.) established in 1638. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of these colleges is 643,328. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes.

EDUCATION.—*An eloquent passage.*

The Hon. Horace Mann, who presided at the late National School Convention in Philadelphia, closed his Valedictory address with the following admonitory passages:

If we fulfil the duties we have assumed, this meeting will prove one of the most important meetings ever held in this country. If we fail in our respective spheres of action, to fulfil these duties, this meeting will be the ridicule and shame of us all. By itself, it is a small movement; but we can make it the first in a series that shall move the whole country. It begins here upon the margin of the sea; but we can expand it until it shall cover the continent. However insignificant in itself, it is great by its possibilities. To the eye of the superficial observer, beginnings are always unimportant; but whoever understands the great law of cause and effect, knows that without the feeble beginnings, the grandest results never could have been evolved.

He who now visits the North-western part of the State of New York, to see one of the wonders of the world—the Falls of Niagara—may see also a wonder of nature. He may see a vast iron bridge spanning one of the greatest rivers in the world, affording the safe transit for any number of men or any weight of merchandize, and poised high up in the serene air, hundreds of feet above the maddened waters below. How was this ponderous structure stretched from abutment to abutment across the raging flood? How was it made so strong as to bear the tread of an army, or the momentum of the rushing steam car? Its beginning was as simple as its termination is grand. A boy's plaything, a kite, was first sent into the air; to this kite was attached a silken thread, to the thread a cord, to the cord a rope, and to the rope a cable. When the toy fell upon the opposite side, the silken thread drew over the cord, and the cord the rope, and the rope the cable, and the cable, one after another, great bundles, or fascia, of iron wire, and these being arranged side by side and layer upon layer, now constitute a bridge of such massiveness and cohesion, that the mighty Genius of the Cataract would spend his strength upon it in vain.

Thus, my friends, may great results be educed from small beginnings. Let this first meeting of the National Association of the Friends of Education, be like the safe and successful sending of an aerial messenger across the abyss of Ignorance, and Superstition and Crime, so that those who come after us may lay the abutments and complete the moral arch that shall carry thousands and millions of our fellow beings in safety and peace, above the gulf of perdition, into whose seething floods they would otherwise have fallen and perished!

Wrought Iron from Anthracite Coal.—The Newark Advertiser says: "We have just examined an invoice of superior hoop iron from the works of Thomas C. Willis, at Powerville, Morris county. It was made with anthracite coal by the new process discovered by Mr. Thomas Salters, of this city, which we recently had occasion to notice at some length. This is the first iron produced in a large quantity by this process, which, we are assured, effects a saving of at least twenty dollars per ton, merely by substituting anthracite coal for the charcoal now universally used. The patent is now in the hands of a number of gentlemen who have not yet organized themselves into a company, and it is their purpose, we believe, to sell the right to the manufacturers of iron generally."

What Railroads will do.—Georgia Railroads.—It is an incontestible fact, says the N. O. Picayune, that for miles on either side of every line of Railroad which has been made in Georgia, the lands have appreciated from one hundred to five hundred per cent., and in many instances much more, so that the increased value of lands alone has been much more than the whole cost of the roads. New life has been infused into the whole State. Towns are springing up as if by magic. All the productions of her soil are speedily and cheaply wafted to a ready cash market, and return freights cost not more than one-fourth part of former prices; and she is now reaping the rich fruits of her liberal and enlightened policy.

The cost of the Great Pacific Railway.—At the St. Louis Convention an estimate was submitted by Col. Curtis, a skillful engineer, of the cost of the road to the Pacific and the cost of a survey. The road can be made, he thinks, for eighty-eight millions dollars; and one thousand men, an engineer with a party assigned to each one hundred miles, can complete the survey in one year.

Cotton in India.—An article in the London Morning Chronicle shows that the efforts which have been put forth during the last few years to make *India* a cotton-growing country that might rival the United States, have entirely failed. It notices the failure and abandonment of the experiments in cotton cultivation that have been carried on, under Dr. Wight's superintendence, at Madras. This enterprise, which had for its object the production of an article less palpably inferior to the cotton of America than the present badly-picked and indifferent Indian commodity, was zealously, and even lavishly, supported by the local government; but the late failure of a similar experiment in Bengal, after an outlay of about £100.000, had already given fair warning of the probable issue of Dr. Wight's efforts in the sister presidency, and with its abandonment would seem to settle the question that India will not again become, as it once was, a great cotton growing country. In 1796 America did not export a single pound. In 1834 she exported as much as all the rest of the world put together. And in 1846, out of 467,856,274 lbs. imported into this country, 401,949,393 lbs. came from the United States, while only 34,546,143 were supplied by the East Indies and Ceylon! The total value supplied from India in 1845, did not exceed £600,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.

The Cashier of the Susquehanna Bank has been arrested and committed to jail at Montrose, on the charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. The deficit in the assets of the Bank amounts to $85,000.

Southern Literature.—Ever since we had charge of a press we have been urging upon our readers the policy of encouraging literature, manufactures, and every kind of home industry amongst themselves. And this is the policy that they will *have* to pursue, or pay tribute to the North as long as they live. Instead of croaking over the Tariff, if they had gone to work and availed themselves of its advantages twenty years ago, their condition would now be ten fold better than it is, or ever would be, under their coveted free-trade policy.—*N. C. Argus.*

Improved Printing Press.—"Nota Bene," in his last letter in the Concordia Intelligencer, has the following:—

"Mr. James A. Campbell, quite a youth, has invented, and, I believe, patented, a most important improvement on the printing press. It prints *both sides* of a sheet in passing *once* through, and performs, what is technically called, its own feeding and flying. It will print 18,000 sheets an hour, being about 5,000 more than the best presses now used, and saves much personal labor. Mr. C. is the son of Rev. A. Campbell, a learned divine of this city, formerly President of the Mississippi College, at Clinton. He is not a mechanic, but got his ideas by frequenting our printing offices, one of the best schools in the world for the development of mind, and the acquisition of knowledge."

Deaths from Chloroform.—A recent number of the Medical Times, says: "An accident of a very melancholy nature has just occurred in Glasgow. Dr. Adams, Resident Physician to the Clyde-street Hospital, having occasion to use Chloroform, inhaled it himself to try its strength, but without any serious consequences; repeating the dose, the effect was fatal; he fell back and immediately expired."

The L'Union Medicale, of Sept. 8th, says; "On the 23d August, Mdme Labrune, a healthy married woman, residing at Langres, in France, died from the effects of Chloroform vapor. She wished to have a tooth extracted, and prior to the operation inhaled the vapor, which was given to her at her own desire. Complete insensibility was not produced at the first trial; more Chloroform was placed on the handkerchief, and she drew a full inspiration. Her countenance immediately became pallid; her features were visibly altered; there was dilation of the pupils, with a convulsive roll of the eyes, and no pulse could be felt. Every attempt was made to restore life, but without success. She died as if struck by lightning."

The public have already been made acquainted with the fact that Chloroform, of all narcotic agents, is the most powerful. Since the discovery and introduction of it by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburg, hardly a month has passed without furnishing an instance either of death or extreme danger attendant upon its inhalation. Fatal effects have followed not only in the hands of those using it unprofessionally, but also in the practice of regular and skillful physicians. The public should therefore be assured, that to employ it merely to save pain is not warranted by many of the judicious and cautious practitioners of this country and of Europe, and that many of its friends have abandoned it, and now resort to the Ether, which affords the advantage without the danger of Chloroform.

A Runaway Bridegroom.—Rather an extraordinary scene took place on Wednesday in Hove Church. In the course of the morning three carriages drew up in front of the gate, from which alighted a bridal party—the bridegroom, a gallant son of Mars; the bride, a young lady of interesting appearance; and her mother and some female friends. The Rev. Mr. Kelly was in the vestry in readiness to perform the ceremony, and one or two strangers came to witness it. One of these was a foreigner, and his presence seemed to have an irritating effect upon the gallant bridegroom, for, upon seeing him, he unceremoniously went up to him and asked what business he had there? and, without waiting for a reply, took him by the cuff of the neck and kicked him out of the holy edifice. He then proceeded to eject the other stranger, and, having thus cleared the ground, he approached the bride, and demanded of her if she loved him. The young lady replied that she did. The gentleman recalled to her recollection, that some weeks before she had said her mother forced her into the match; and, after upbraiding her in violent terms, he rushed out of the church, leaped the wall of the churchyard, and, taking no notice of the three carriages in waiting to carry away the contemplated "happy couple," ran home at full speed, leaving the bride and her friends to ride home as they came.

Brighton [Eng.] Herald.

The Aldermen of the city of New York vindicate their right to participate in the fame of the founders of the city, in one thing at least. Smoking has ever since the discovery of tobacco, been regarded as a Dutch virtue. The Knickerbockers had it in an eminent degree, and how must their watchful spirits now rejoice, to know that the Common Council of New York smoked, from May 1st, 1848, to November 1st, 1849, cigars to the value of *two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars!* All of which was paid out of the city treasury.

At an infant examination a few days ago, the examiner asked, "What fish eat the *little ones?*" "The big *'uns,*" shouted a little urchin.

Innovation of the Ladies.—Punch has seen with alarm "ladies vests" advertised in the newspapers. This gradual invasion of male attire by the other sex ought to be looked to. Punch says they have already stolen our paletots—they now seize upon vests. Gracious goodness! what will they not take next? What will be left us?

Sure enough!—what will be done with the "what-d'ye-call-'ems?"—

When coats, boots and jackets are taken
By our precious acquisitive spouses,
Our confidence well may be shaken
In respect to retaining our tr——houses!

A Liberal Congregation.—The congregation of the first Presbyterian Church, in Baltimore, has, during the past thirteen years, contributed $190,000 for charitable purposes. Such liberality is of rare occurrence now a days.

The only way to be permanently safe is to be habitually honest.

FOREIGN.

THE HIBERNIA'S NEWS.

The Hungarian refugees were still in Widdin, ready to set out for the destinations they may select. They were divided into three corps—an Italian, a Hungarian, and a Polish one—each camp being under the command of a colonel, and each man receiving daily rations according to his grade. Prince Alexander, of Servia, had behaved very well towards them, allowing them free passage through his territory and provinces. Bem, Dembinski, and several others had not only embraced Islamism, but entered the Turkish army. The Porte is said to have appointed the Isle of Candia as the residence of the refugee Maygars.

On the 16th ultimo an aid-de-camp from the Emperor of Russia arrived at Paris, charged with a special message to the President of the Republic.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

A treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Vienna on the 10th ultimo. It provides that Austria and Prussia assume the administration of the central power of the German Confederation in the name of all the Governments in the Confederation until the first of May next year.

Austria and Hungary.—Gen. Haynau, in his administration as Military Governor of Hungary, is charged with having murdered, under the guise of courts martial, thirteen Hungarian Generals, who laid down their arms at the close of the war. Count Bathiny, late Prime Minister of Hungary, has also been shot.

Several hundred Hungarian officers, furnished with passports from Comorn, have passed through Berlin on their way to the west. Some are going to America.—Gen. Klapka is said to be among them, and to have embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic with three hundred others.

Hungary is to be divided henceforth into ten districts, each to have its own Provincial Assembly, yet the deputies are to be chosen by a majority of votes of the population.

Rome.—The accounts from Rome are still unsatisfactory. The return of the Pope is yet talked about, but when he will return is still a subject of conjecture.

Great Britain.—There is nothing important from England. The Anti-Rent conspiracies of Ireland are extending throughout all parts of the land. The local journals are filled with accounts of arrests for abduction of crops.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

PARIS, Friday Noon.—During the speech of Matthieu de la Drone, on the Roman question, an altercation arose between Thiers and Bixio; the latter declared that the former had said the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France. Thiers demanded satisfaction. A duel took place at once, one shot was fired at each 20 paces distance, but neither was wounded, and the seconds came forward and said that the parties had done all that honor required, both members returned to the Assembly just as the sitting was adjourning.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—October 20.

Cotton.—The market opened on Monday at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ over rates current at the sailing of the Europa. The Manchester market on Tuesday was very firm, and an advance was readily obtained on both goods and yarn, which fact had the effect to inspire increased confidence in the Liverpool market, and another rise took place, and transactions in American descriptions were effected at ¼d. per lb. above the prices of the previous Saturday. Sales for the week ending the 19th were larger than on any previous occasion in Liverpool, amounting to 131,919 bales, of which speculators took 65,620, exporters 1,070.—The remainder 64,?00 were taken by the trade. The committee's quotations for fair Upland and Mobile are six and three-eighths to six and five-eighths per lb. Total stock in Liverpool is estimated at 437,000 bales against a stock at this time in 1848 of 538,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Turks Preparing for War.

By the arrival of the Mail Steamer Washington, we have the second edition of the London papers of the 20th.

The Washington brings a large and valuable cargo of French and German merchandise, and about 150 passengers. Among the latter are the Hon. W. H. Stiles, late U. S. Minister to Austria, and family; the Hon. Mr. Flaneken, late U. S. Charge d' Affaires to Copenhagen, and son; General Saunders, ex-Minister of the U. S. to the Court of Madrid; also, the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, the American Bishop of Constantinople, and family; and Mr. Rush, late U. S. Minister to Paris.

Fresh executions of Hungarian patriots had taken place and were to take place in Arad and in Pesth, by sentence of Austrian Courts Martial. One of the first notables of Hungary, the octagenarian Beothy, was condemned to death. The brutal retaliations of the Austrian Government had filled all Europe with horror and disgust.

At Constantinople, the Turks were actively preparing for war, and hostilities between the Porte and Russia, were deemed to be unavoidable. The British Ambassador had received despatches, stating that the English fleet was on its way to the Dardanelles, and the French Mediterranean squadron was also under orders to rendezvous at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The Turkish army in Constantinople and its environs were 120,000 strong, was daily drilled and manœuvred.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1849.

The two most important points of intelligence by the steamer *Washington* are the positions declared by DeTocqueville on behalf of the French Government in relation to Rome and Turkey. They confirm the recent indications of an improvement in the European policy of Louis Napoleon, in opposition to the monarchical plan of M. Thiers, the Prime Minister.—He declares the policy of the Government, in regard to Rome, to be that laid down by Louis Napoleon in his letter to Col. Ney, and that is the general curtailment of the temporal power of the Pope, and the reconstruction of the Government upon a republican basis.

Upon the Turkish question the only new features of intelligence are the report that, in opposition to the Thiers and Mole party in the French Assembly, the Government had taken a decided stand in favor of Turkey, in ordering the French fleet to the Dardanelles to co-operate with the British fleet, and that, in answer to the Russian aid-de-camp, who declared that this would be considered a cause of war, it was stated that France would regard the invasion of Turkey by a Russian force as the opening of hostilities with the republic.

There appears to be no apprehension of war upon the Turkish question, but it is believed that the attitude assumed by France in conjunction with England will doubtless result in maintaining the manly and noble stand taken by the Sultan in defence of the Hungarian refugees.

The very delicate position of Austria naturally causes her to tremble at the prospect of a general war; and, notwithstanding her recent bloody atrocities in Hungary, she will rather use her influence for the escape of Kossuth and his brave companions, for the sake of peace, than back the demands of Russia at the hazard of another revolution.

The policy of France, as thus indicated, is a matter of the deepest moment in respect to European affairs.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT HILDRETH.

ROCKINGHAM, Nov. 6, 1849.

On Friday the 2d inst., at 12 o'clock, the prisoner was led forth by the Sheriff. Accompanied by a Rev'd gentleman, he was conducted, under a strong military escort, to the place of execution. Here, a square being formed by the soldiery to keep back the dense crowd, the criminal, clothed in white, with a firm, though not audacious step, mounted the scaffold.—Without casting one glance at the assembled multitude, he sat beside his clergyman, and bent his eyes down. Presently, the services of the Episcopal Church for such occasions began; and Hildreth's countenance, hitherto subdued to the saddest aspect, assumed a look of hope. He had, ere this, passed a long catalogue of sins before his mind, and, under clerical instruction, and with a sincere heart, had been moved to a deep repentance. The holy rites of Baptism and the Communion had been administered to him; and, though condemned to die for murder, he sat and listened to the solemn service a converted man. At that moment, every thought of the present awful reality seemed to disappear, and the forgiveness of God, with which he was comforted, overpowered his soul with gratitude. The whole mass of spectators, then, at that awful time, felt that there was before them a signal instance of God's mercy. A man who had been reared in total ignorance of the Christian dispensation, whose life had been spent in vice, and who, in a state of intoxication, had hurried a fellow being into eternity, brought to a true sense of his condition a short time before his own dissolution, now submitted with humility to an ignominious death, willing to atone to his country for the violation of her laws, and trusting to the mercy of God through the merits of Christ's death. At length, the last prayer being finished, the priest's farewell being spoken, the executioner of the law proceeded to discharge his duty. Hildreth arose, though humbled as before, yet with an air of dread. Perhaps the natural fear of death, perhaps a cruel doubt of the future, darkened his heart. Then all was clear again. Without any excitement to sustain him, without any attempt to address the people, without any apparent notice of those who surrounded him, he met death with a courage, a composure, which hope of Heaven alone could give. But see! the axe glitters, the trap-door falls, and Hildreth swings by the neck. For half a minute he remains motionless. Is he dead? Can his own weight, without failing one inch, have broken his neck? No! Poor fellow, he expected one pang, and that his last. But the fatality which often leads Sheriffs to gross negligence in executing the law, must cost him now a world of woe. With a convulsive effort he reaches the platform, and stands again on earth, alive. The cap had fallen from his face. The blood was already fast rushing upwards. But his large and muscular neck prevented the rope from tightening. Even then his meekness did not leave him. He spoke, without complaint, in a clear voice that was heard with awe by every ear—"*Come here and fix the rope, it won't choke me to death!*" The Sheriff did go to him. First with an axe, then with a piece of scantling, he endeavored to knock away the boards. At last he *pushed Hildreth's feet from the scaffold*, and hung him, inefficiently, a *second time*. The poor fellow made no further effort to recover himself. Finding that he was hung in a way which produced the most excruciating, because gradual, suffocation,—with the blood slowly collecting on his brain through a circulation only partially impeded, the unfortunate man, compelled by the pangs which momentarily grew greater, drew up his legs as high as possible, then, with all his force, threw them down to tighten the cord. Three several times, at intervals of a minute, he did the same again. Then his struggles ceased; his own executioner, he becomes unconscious of pain.

This is a faint picture of the agonising scene witnessed here. The Sheriff of Richmond is a man of kind feelings—remarkably humane. We would, if possible, say nothing to wound him. But it becomes imperatively necessary, that the officers of justice should awaken from the lethargic indifference into which they have fallen, in executing the highest sentence of the law. The scene at Rockingham, or something equally shocking, disgusting, abominable, is of frequent occurrence. It is witnessed, almost without exception, wherever capital punishment is inflicted in North Carolina. Here, in this enlightened State, among a christian people, men are hung in a manner degrading to the whole community. The efficacy of capital punishment is destroyed by the mode in which it is performed. The unfortunate criminal, instead of being put at once out of misery, as even a brute would be, is kept suspended by the neck from ten to thirty minutes, suffering pain of the most intense character—writhing in agony which the ingenuity of man could hardly increase. The spectators, instead of being left in a state of serious solemnity, which always follows the instant transfer of a fellow being from life to death, are only horrified at the monstrous butchery committed before them. The fear of a similar fate is removed from the minds of the wicked, by other and more powerful feelings. The whole transaction becomes a wretched farce—a dreadful mockery. To see, at a glance, the gross misconduct of our officers, imagine the consequence of such an execution of a popular citizen—one of powerful influence. Who can doubt that the whole crowd would become infuriated, that the course of the law would be stopped, or would be accompanied by a still deeper tragedy? Why then should that be done, with a poor friendless victim, which could not safely be attempted with another? Besides, there is no necessity—no excuse in such cases. If a Sheriff is ignorant—if he knows nothing of the world, any intelligent man will tell him how to perform this duty. It is well established, that, with a strong rope, a fall of a few feet, and the knot fixed to the side of the neck, dislocation is produced, and, almost always, instant death. Even when some spasmodic movements follow, medical writers tell us that they indicate no pain—that the injury to the spinal cord, which always accompanies dislocation of the neck, destroys consciousness. We may well suppose that, for this very purpose, because it is an easy death, hanging was instituted as a mode of capital punishment. The officer, then, who, by using a weak rope, or by tying it improperly, mars the intention of the law, and subjects a fellow being, perhaps a christian man, to the torments of twenty deaths, is guilty of no insignificant offence. And, if it is murder in an officer to behead a man condemned to be hung, surely it would well become a generous legislature to take some action on the conduct of which we speak, and to inflict for it penalties of a very serious character.

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The Numbers of "A Slaveholder."—Is the Standard really in earnest when it asks why the Whig papers *refuse* to publish the numbers of "A Slaveholder," appearing in its columns, addressed to Mr. Badger? We certainly desire to say nothing to wound the feelings of "A Slaveholder," whom we really do not know, and whom we should not mention, were it not for the incessant interrogatories of the Standard: but the idea that any Whig paper is *afraid* to publish those productions, is, simply, ridiculous. Mr. Badger made a speech on Clayton's Compromise Bill, proving, beyond all question, to every legal mind, that the effect of that bill would be the exclusion of slavery from New Mexico and California. "A Slaveholder" attacks this speech, and about as successfully, we think, as a little bull would attempt to butt a Railroad Car off the track.

Of the profundity of his law knowledge he furnishes an instance in the opening of his fourth epistle, where he attributes to the "lawyers" the use of an "affirmative pregnant."—Will the Standard be so kind as to inform our ignorance *what* "lawyers" are in the habit of using this phrase? We incline to the opinion, "with the lights now before us," that it is a clear case of *Bastardy*, and that the learned Theban, "A Slaveholder," will have to father the issue himself, or throw it on the parish—unless the Editor will take the *responsibility* off his hands.—*N. C. Argus.*

THE RUMBLING NOISE.

On Wednesday afternoon, sometime between the hours of three and four o'clock, a rumbling sound was heard out South-east from this place, resembling, but which was more monotonous than thunder. It was heard about the space of two minutes, distinctly, and jarred the glasses in some houses. It was heard fifteen or twenty miles east of this, and still appeared south-east of that. It is supposed to have been the result of a meteor of uncommon size, which was travelling from no one knows where, to no one knows whither.

Hornets' Nest, Charlotte, Nov. 3.

The same noise was heard in Wadesborough, over in Montgomery county, down in Cheraw, and throughout the regions around, as far as we have heard from. We can give no more satisfactory reason for the cause than the Hornet's Nest.—*N. C. Argus.*

Revenue Tax on Interest.—We learn that the tax imposed by the last General Assembly of this State of "three cents upon every dollar of interest upon all sums of money" &c., is likely to prove unexpectedly large in some of the counties. In Edgecombe, we learn that the amount at interest subject to the law, exceeds eight hundred thousand dollars. In Pitt, the promissory bonds of a single individual, Thomas Hanrahan, Esq., exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and the whole amount in the County will fall little short of that in Edgecombe, if any. These amounts are exclusive of Bank Stocks, and of the debts of individuals subject to the tax.

Wilmington Aurora.

A very large Sale of Slaves, was made at Public vendue, in Nash County, this week; the estate of the late Bennet Bunn. Men generally commanded $800, and the average value, if we are rightly informed exceeds considerably $400. These prices seem high, but if the following extract from a letter to the Editor, may be relied on, and we believe it can be, it seems that they are not larger than the Southern demand justifies.

HINDS Co., Miss., Oct. 15, 1849.

"Negro fellows command here $1000 each, and boys and girls $800."—*Wilmington Aurora.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Charles King, Esq., late Editor of the Courier, has been elected President of the Columbia College, in place of President Moore resigned. Mr. King received 16 out of 19 votes cast.

A large band of counterfeiters have been arrested in Cocke county, Tennessee, who have operated there, and in the counties above and below, for years, upon a large and daring scale. Moulds, materials, and a quanity of base coin were captured, and several of the leaders were committed to jail. In attempting to arrest others, Mr. Huff, a deputy sheriff, was shot, and is not expected to live. This band of rogues are numerous, and extend through Sevier, Cocke, Greene, and Washington counties, in Tennessee, and several counties of North Carolina.

Promotion in the Navy.—Passed Midshipman William E. Boudinot, of this vicinity, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Agricultural Bureau.—The joint committee of the Legislature of Vermont on Agriculture have reported a resolution earnestly recommending the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, in the "Department of the Interior" at Washington, whose province it shall be to superintend and promote the great interests of agricultural improvement in the nation. We trust that the Legislatures of the several States will continue to press this measure upon the attention of Congress until such a bureau shall be established. The advantages which would flow from it are obvious, and no measure that could be devised would more materially benefit the agricultural interests of the country than this, under proper provisions, as it would give to the great cause of agriculture its due rank and importance, and secure to it proper attention in our national councils.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf
Carolinian copy.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD.—A beginning has been made in laying the sills and plank,—from the foot of Haymount up a part of that Hill. It will be extended as rapidly as the lumber can be received. The Hill is greatly changed in appearance by the grading; instead of an ascent of perhaps one foot in four or five, it is now reduced to one foot in twenty.

We learn that about three-fourths of a mile of the planks have been laid on this side of Murchison's Factory.

The Treasurer of the State writes that a second instalment of the State's subscription is ready when wanted, and that there is no difficulty in disposing of the State's bonds to meet the demands.

The Superior Court for this County is held this week—Judge Dick presiding.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Notice was given in the various Churches of this place, on Sunday last, that they will be open for Religious Services on Thursday next, the 15th inst., the day appointed by Gov. Manly for a General Thanksgiving.

We learn that at the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, held at Hillsborough ten days ago, a resolution was adopted seconding the recommendation of Gov. Manly, and directing that all the Churches under its care should be opened for Divine Worship on that day.

A Great Whig Victory in New York!

Contrary to all our expectations, the State Election in New York has resulted in a glorious triumph of the Whigs, not only in the City, but in the State at large. In the City, the Whigs have elected the 4 Senators to the State Legislature, 12 out of 16 members of the Lower House, 11 out of 18 of each branch of the City Councils, the Judges of the various Courts, Sheriffs, &c. &c.—This gives the Whigs the control of the city government and its vast power and patronage, (ten times as great as that of the whole State of North Carolina,) for the next three years.

In the State Legislature, the Whigs will have a decided majority. The Whig candidates for the several State offices, such as Comptroller, Secretary of State, &c. (8 in number,) elected by the State at large, are all believed to be elected.

How have these important results been brought about, after the coalition patched up between the Hunkers and Barnburners, Locofocos and Abolitionists, "black spirits and white"?—After the coalition had been perfectly assured of success, and the Whigs had been equally confident of defeat? Why it seems that *neither of the parties to the compact have had any faith in the honesty of the other;* and that consequently, at the last moment, on the very day before the election, they mutually denounced each other for insincerity and double dealing. All the wonderfully "cohesive power of the public plunder" was not sufficient to prevent a breach between parties who knew each other only too well.

The following paragraphs give the particulars:

"On the very eve of the election which has just taken place in the city of New York, the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, the orthodox organ of the Hunker section of the party, becoming suspicious of their Barnburning allies, issued an address calling upon their friends not to vote for any man on the ticket who had committed himself to the Barnburners and their doctries by his answer to certain questions heretofore proposed. The Hunkers, it appears, first became alarmed by intimations very plainly thrown out that Mr. Dickinson was not sufficiently an abolitionist to be re-elected to the Senate of the United States. Their distrustful apprehensions were strengthened when a committee of the Barnburners undertook to address certain interrogatories to the candidates upon the coalition ticket, and their worst fears were confirmed when the names and answers of those who made satisfactory replies were published, while those of others were kept back."

The following is an extract from the Hunker address, issued by Mike Walsh and the rest of the Locofoco "General Committee":—

"This so-called union having been treacherously violated in its entire scope and meaning by the Free Soil party, no longer deserves even a passive recognition from you. Nay, even more: it is the duty of every Democrat to denounce it, to repudiate it, to defeat the pernicious objects it is intended to subserve from the actions of the adherents to the Utica Convention. The questions then again recur, What shall the Democracy do? Will you vote for candidates whom you did not nominate, for candidates who have insulted the Syracuse Convention by accepting a test which that Convention denounced? Can it be expected that you will stand by with your arms folded, and witness the proscription and degradation of your candidates on the State ticket; see them defeated on an anti-slavery test, and do no act on your part to protect yourselves and save the honor of your party? We think not. The Democracy of this city and State are yet too mindful of their duty to the National Democratic party to permit a sectional and fanatical brand to be placed on their forehead.

"The union of the States, with its unnumbered blessings, is more dear to us than a coalition with traitors. Let us, therefore, at the polls to-morrow, vote only for such candidates on the State ticket as have remained faithful to the cause they represent and the compact from which their positions emanated. If you and your friends are to be proscribed, then must you proscribe also. Let this be done, and hereafter men will learn that chivalrous fidelity to the terms and spirit of a treaty can never be disregarded with impunity by those who seek the advantage of an alliance."

Another chapter, and a most amusing one, is thus furnished by the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer:—

"Among the incidents of the eleventh hour, certain wags among the Barnburners allege to be a coalition between the free-negro voters and the most ultra of the Hunkers. According to the above named authorities this amusing episode has been thus brought about. The number of negroes in this city entitled under our State constitution to vote is about twelve hundred. Now, in a close election, these twelve hundred colored men might turn the scale. From sympathy one would suppose that they would spontaneously go with the Free-Soilers. But it has not so fallen out. They have held a meeting, have canvassed the claims of the Free-Soilers upon their support, and resolved that they had no faith in them. What course they determined to pursue does not clearly appear, but they "cut" the Barnburners "dead." This was on Friday; and now, on this Monday morning, November the 5th, 1849, come out Mike Walsh, Daniel Sickles, and other worthy disciples, or rather teachers, of the most sublimated school of Hunkerism, with a card declaring that they are too disgusted with the conduct of the Free-Soilers, and that they cannot have any thing to do with the coalition devised by John Van Buren and his associates: and they seem fully determined to imitate their colored brethren. The schism is complete, and the effect in the city promises to be disastrous to the Utica coalition. But this latest coalition between ebony and topaz, between Hunkers and free negroes, what will be its results, or what its degree of permanency? This is their first appearance in public, and the whole town is laughing over the opening performance of what they call the corps of "Sable Harmonists."

Well, this is "the unkindest cut of all"! That Cuffee, and all his tribe, should repudiate the Barnburners and go over to the Old Hunkers!

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Only a small part of the State has been heard from. In New Orleans the Locofocos carried the day,—for Governor by 252, and for Sheriff by 28 majority. It is stated that there has been a great Locofoco gain since the last Presidential election, so that that party entertain hopes of having carried the State.

For Congress, only two Districts have been heard from, in which one Whig and one Locofoco are elected. So that there will be no change. In the last Congress there was but one Whig to three Locos.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The Whigs have nine majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. This is a considerable falling off, and it is said that the popular vote shows a Locofoco majority.

MICHIGAN.—Returns indicate the election of the Locofoco Governor.

COTTON.—The news of the great rise of Cotton brought by the Hibernia—equal to one cent a pound within a week—does not appear to have had any very material effect on the markets in this country. Why? Because, as we learn, the accounts of the beautiful weather make it apparent that the crop will be materially larger than was anticipated a month or two ago. Of course it will not equal the crop of last year; but it will be large enough to prevent alarm as to a deficient supply.

The price in England for Fair Uplands was equal to about 12¾ cents.

In New York, the article rose about ⅛, and then fell ¼. In Charleston, it rose ⅛ to ¼. In this place the effect was very trifling.

STRANGE.—In the last Wilmington Journal, in an Editorial article on "the Prospects of Wilmington," great results are anticipated, and with good reason, from the Manchester Railroad,—from a road which, it says, will "unquestionably be made to Cheraw or Wadesborough,"—from the Central Road,—and from the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. *Whilst our Plank Road is not even so much as alluded to!*

This omission has excited remark here. It has revived a recollection of other things, and induced a comparison of some things with others. For instance, about twelve years ago, when all this part of the State was agitated by a scheme of a Railroad from this place to the West, this town subscribed about $150,000 to that work, and a few gentlemen in our neighbor town of Wilmington subscribed an aggregate of about $6,000. A few months ago, when we were struggling to make up $80,000 for our Plank Road to the West, four gentlemen only in Wilmington subscribed $250 each.

To the Deep River work, Wilmington has subscribed, if we recollect aright, nearly $20,000, and to the Central Rail Road about $20,000; with a probability, says the Journal, that it will reach $25,000 or $30,000. And as to the latter work, we learn that before the subscription was made, it was earnestly opposed in a public meeting in Wilmington on the ground that it would *injure*, instead of benefiting Wilmington.

In instituting this comparison, let us not be misunderstood as complaining of either of these liberal subscriptions. Very far from it. We wish complete success to both those enterprises. But, when it is recollected that every article of surplus produce which we can draw to this place, *must* go to Wilmington, to swell its exports, to contribute to the support of its merchants, its shipping, &c., it has always appeared surprising to us, that a feeling of self interest, if not of good neighborhood, did not prompt more help from that place.

THE TELEGRAPH.—REMARKABLE FREEDOM FROM ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Telegraph office in this place, that on Thursday last an interruption occurred in the line between this place and Columbia, S. C.,—doubtless occasioned by the high wind of the previous night,—and that this is the first occasion, since the 6th of April last, of an interruption in the communication between either this place and Columbia on the South, or Raleigh on the North, a distance of 224 miles. We suspect that this regularity is unparalleled in the annals of the Telegraph.

MORE GOLD COMING.—The Steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last, in 6 days from Chagres. She brought no mail, but reports the arrival of the Oregon at Panama on the 23d ult. with 300 passengers and $700,000 in gold dust.

The Hon. Thomas Butler King was slowly recovering from his attack, and expected to leave San Francisco about the 1st November.

COUNTERFEITS.—We have several times called the attention of our readers to the counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of Cape Fear; and yet persons continue to be imposed on by them. We received one a few days ago in a letter from Asheville, Buncombe county, and a friend has just called our attention to another which was enclosed to him from Columbia, S. C.

An officer of the Bank has furnished us with the following comparison of the genuine and spurious notes, which the reader would do well to preserve:—

The bill is an attempt to imitate the Ten Dollar note of the Principal Bank of Cape Fear, which is of a different plate from those made payable at the Branches—in all genuine Branch notes the place where the Branch is located is written in a blank left for the purpose.

The genuine note of the Principal Bank has the denomination TEN in capitals, conspicuous in four places along the top margin, which does not appear on the spurious note. Near the top margin, and to the right, the denomination is marked by a large X on the genuine note; on the spurious one it is marked in figures, thus, **10.** The genuine note has just above the words "Bank of Cape Fear," a figure representing a female in a sitting posture, holding in her left hand the olive branch, and in her right a pen; and near the figure appears a medallion, partly obscuring a locomotive engine. On this part of the spurious there is a figure of a female, standing upright, holding up a spread eagle. The spurious bill is nearly half an inch longer than the genuine, is awkwardly filled, and has rather a white, blank, appearance; the signatures of the Cashier and President are lithographed.

The spurious bill has at the centre of the lower margin a small eagle, where the genuine note has a figure representing two females holding up the Constitution, with the cornucopia conspicuous on the right hand of the figure.

ANOTHER.—We have just seen a $3 counterfeit, on the same Bank, similar to those heretofore described in this paper. It is evidently from the same mint as the $10 note. It was passed in Richmond county, a few days ago, by the likely fellow described in the advertisement of Mr. Peavy, in another column. The same fellow passed a counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Georgetown, and $30 on other Banks not recollected. In one of his trades he obtained a fine young horse, with which he travelled West.

The $3 is pale, compared with the genuine; the signatures engraved; the paper soft, and inferior.

U. S. TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury has published an official statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The total receipts were $13,241,500. The total disbursements $8,910,186 59. The Customs yielded $11,450,000.

The Goldsborough Telegraph has been considerably enlarged. The Raleigh Star and Charlotte Journal will very soon be improved in the same way.

And yet again: The Wilmington Journal has appeared in an entire new suit, every type being just from the Foundry. It justly claims to be "one of the neatest, if not the very neatest," paper in the State.

It was our intention to have given the Observer a new dress this Fall, but "circumstances" induced us to defer it till the next, beyond which it will not be postponed, we trust.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John W. Farrelly, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, *vice* P. G. Washington, removed.

[This is the office said to have been tendered to HUGH WADDELL, Esq. of Hillsborough, N. C., and by him no doubt declined, as any one acquainted with Mr. Waddell might have anticipated. This is not the first time, by many, that an office which would have been acceptable has been denied, and then one not to be thought of, offered. This may be regarded at Washington as a proper and agreeable mode of treating one's friends; but to the individual and his friends it is apt to be looked upon as a double indignity. Last winter, it is said, many of the leading Whigs of North Carolina, friends and admirers of Mr. Waddell, presented his name for a mission of the highest grade to one of the foreign courts, a post which he is peculiarly fitted to adorn. *The recommendation was so far successful as to produce a tender of the office in question to Mr. Waddell's next door neighbor!* who did not accept it. And now, to make amends for this double error, the office of Auditor of the Post Office Department is tendered to him! an office perfectly contemptible as compared with the one indicated as suited to Mr. Waddell's capacity and claims. Of course Mr. Waddell, and the Whigs of North Carolina, ought to be *exceedingly grateful!*]

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—Gov. Morehead delivered a speech in Petersburg, Va. a few days ago, and Gov. Graham one in Yanceyville, Caswell county, in favor of this work. These addresses are highly praised, the one by the Petersburg Intelligencer, and the other by the Milton Chronicle. Petersburg has appointed a strong Delegation to the Greensborough Convention on the 29th inst.

NEW PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—It gives us pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome paper, published semi-weekly, by Henry I. Toole, Esq. Mr Toole has a high reputation as a man of talents, and we presume that he will make the "Aurora" a valuable addition to the periodicals of the State. He is a States' Rights Democrat, and a Taylor man. In his opening address he pays the following handsome tribute to Wilmington:—

"In selecting Wilmington as the seat of our enterprise, and probably as our future home, we have been mainly determined by the generous, emulous, enterprising spirit which distinguishes its citizens. In the very darkest hour which North Carolina has known since the Revolution, this little community conceived and completed an undertaking which under the circumstances is yet unparalleled in the Union. Nor resting even when repose seemed a necessity, it has since projected and is now performing another scarcely less vast. In the mean time, it has fostered and stimulated every germ of a magnanimous public spirit which has shown itself in other sections of the State.—Wilmington is the Heart of North Carolina. She presents the only hope of building up, at least for generations, a large seaport in the State, and thus redeeming it from the commercial vassalage which has so long drained and impoverished it."

The first No. of the Aurora contains the Poem from the pen of Judge STRANGE, which we have copied upon our first page.

A MARE'S NEST.—The Washington Union has the following caption to one of its paragraphs:—

Astounding Developments in Prospect—Diabolical Attempt to Corrupt the New York Herald.

Corrupt the New York Herald! If any member of the Administration has been guilty of the folly of attempting to do a thing so unnecessary, he ought to be exposed for a simpleton. The Herald never was otherwise than corrupt.

Southern Progress.—Many gratifying evidences have lately been given that the South has entered into the manufacture of a part of its own most valuable staple. We learn from our exchange papers that Georgia already has forty-five cotton factories, South Carolina forty-five, Virginia forty, North Carolina thirty-five, Alabama twenty, and Mississippi a considerable number. The South has also entered into the railroad system. These events are of much national importance, as they not only secure the advance in wealth and prosperity of the South, but beget a common interest, in equalizing both sections of the Union, so as eventually to do away with all prejudice and jealousy.—*Nat. Intel.*

The above statement of the number of Cotton Factories in Southern States is taking the rounds of the papers North and South. In regard to one of the States at least, (South Carolina,) it is egregiously exaggerated, (like every thing else about that State.) We have seen it stated, we think, that there are 23 Cotton Factories in that State, instead of 45. If we are not mistaken, the number in Georgia, Virginia, and Alabama, is also overstated, though not in so great a proportion as South Carolina. The number in North Carolina is correctly stated.

MR. CLAY arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, having left home thus early that he might cross the mountains before the bad weather sets in. He has gone East, and will return to Washington in time to take his seat in the Senate on the 1st Monday in December.

"OUR NATURAL ALLIES."—The pretence of the Southern Locofocos, that the Northern Locofocos are the "Natural Allies of the South," is receiving numerous illustrations of late. Not only have the Abolitionists and Locofocos openly united in Ohio and New York and Vermont, but in Massachusetts also. One of the latest instances of this coalition, is the nomination by both parties, for State Senators, of Charles Francis Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, and last year the Abolition candidate for Vice President of the United States, Ezra Wilkinson, a Cass Locofoco, and Milton M. Fisher, a Birney Locofoco Abolitionist. Here is a picked set! Two Abolitionists to one Locofoco, selected by a party which has professed to be fast friends to the South.

GEN. HOUSTON BACKING OUT.—The Hon. Senator from Texas, Sam Houston, was one of those who voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it—the same bill and Proviso which Benton, Daniel, McKay, Reid, &c. voted for, and Polk approved and signed. But Houston has lately discovered that his vote is not the thing for Texas: he is in hot water about it; and so he has written a letter pronouncing it false that he is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and adding that "no one is or can be more opposed to the Wilmot Proviso than he is, and ever has been." "He has never believed that Congress could adopt the Proviso, or that it would be binding upon the States, even in the event of its adoption, without their separate sanction or general acquiescence." "Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in any of the territories of this Union."

That these are Gen. Sam Houston's opinions we do not pretend to deny; but they strike us as being *just a trifle* inconsistent with his vote for that Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. The fact is, we imagine, that his opinions are very accommodating. Being flattered by Mr. Ritchie with the hope of the Presidency, he gave the Oregon vote to secure Northern support; and he now writes a letter to secure the favor of the South. But it all won't do.

Go it Darkies.—A meeting of the colored voters of the City of New York—for be it understood, there are about 20,000 colored voters in that State—was held at Putman's Hall on the 2d inst. The object seemed to be to assert their right to hold offices as well as the whites, and in fact they seemed to consider themselves a good deal better than the white folks. One colored gemman said;—"Some say that every white man is dishonest. Now I don't think that this is exactly the case. The majority of them are dishonest, and of all the parties, but an honest man may be found here and there among the whites." Now, isn't this complimentary. White folks can now hold up their heads, for we have colored authority for saying, that an honest man may be found here and there among them.—*Wilmington Journal.*

GREAT WHIG VICTORY IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1849.

Our election for Legislature and a number of State officers, chosen by general ticket, took place yesterday. The canvass was animated on both sides, and the opposition to the administration of Gen. Taylor, which included all factions and branches of faction—Abolitionists, Barnburners, Old Hunkers and Young Hunkers, the disaffected and the disappointed in our ranks—all exerted themselves as if life or death were the issue of the contest—and the result is, that the administration of Gen. Taylor is gloriously sustained by the verdict of the people.

The telegraph has done its work well, and already we have returns which authorize it to be proclaimed, that in spite of coalition and disaffection, we have carried the citadel, almost sweeping the State from New York city to Buffalo.

The elections elsewhere, which were by the Whigs allowed to go too much by default, made it a duty of the Whigs of the Empire State, to turn out in their full strength. They have done so, and, with a pride, which I will not attempt to conceal, I have the happiness to announce to you, they have gloriously triumphed. It is the verdict of the people of New York in favor of the administration of Gen Taylor; for that was the great question at issue, and upon which the canvass turned.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This venerable body held its annual session in this place, commencing on Wednesday evening the 31st of October, and closing on Saturday night the 3d inst. Between seventy and eighty members were in attendance—about fifty ministers, and between twenty and thirty elders. The Rev. John A. Gretter of Greensborough, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. James McNeill and elder Charles Phillips were elected temporary clerks.

The business of the Synod was conducted with all the decorum and order becoming an ecclesiastical court. Some questions before the body gave rise to animated debate, and on some subjects there was much diversity of opinion; but when decided, though the vote may not have been unanimous, there was manifested a cheerful acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; affording thereby a pleasing illustration of the efficient and harmonious working of the republican system of government which prevails in the Presbyterian church.

The next Synod will meet at Centre Church in Robeson county, on the Wednesday before the third Sunday in October, 1850, at 12 o'clock, M.

Hillsborough Recorder.

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.—This religious body held its 20th annual meeting in the town of Oxford, N. C., commencing on Thursday the 18th ultimo, and closing on Monday evening the 22nd.

The attendance of Delegates and Correspondents was larger than usual.

The Rev. Jas. McDaniel, of Wilmington, N. C., was elected President of the Convention. Hon. Calvin Graves, Rev. D. S. Williams, and Dr. G. C. Moore, Vice Presidents. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, Corresponding Secretary. Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq., Recording Secretary, Jno. H. Lacy Assistant Secretary. Rev. Jas S. Purifoy, Treasurer, and Professor W. T. Brooks, Auditor.

The reports of the General Agent and the report of the Board of Managers, exhibited a cheering account of the success of the different objects connected with the Convention.—Wake Forest College, by subscriptions and legacies is nearly free from debt, and the number of students gradually increasing. The Convention has several beneficiaries, promising and pious young men, licensed by their churches to preach the gospel, now at the College preparing themselves for extended usefulness.

The next Session of the Convention is to be held in the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, North Carolina, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October 1850.

Milton Chronicle.

In the town of West Bradford (Pa.) there is an old Churchyard in which stand seven tomb-stones, side by side, covering the remains of the Hon. Nathaniel Thurston and *his six wives.* They stand in order as follows:

Mrs. Betsey Thurston, died Nov. 25, 1790, aged 34.
Mrs. Martha Thurston, died May 12, 1799, aged 32.
Mrs. Huldah Thurston, died Sept. 8, 1801, aged 24.
Mrs. Clarissa Thurston, died Nov. 14, 1803, aged 36.
Mrs. Martha Thurston, died July 27, 1804, aged 25.
Mrs. Mary Thurston died March 3, 1808, aged 27.
Hon. Nathaniel Thurston, died in Lansingburg, (N. Y.) October 21, 1811, aged 56.

This case hardly beats a more modern one we knew of, a little nearer home. A deacon in one of our most prominent churches in this city, and his amiable better-half, form a queer instance in matrimony. The Deacon is the *fifth husband of the lady,* while the lady is the deacon's *fourth wife!* Beat that, who can.—*Connecticut paper.*

It is one of our boyish recollections, that in the county of Wake, some thirty years ago, a very aged and highly respectable couple were married (we think the bridegroom was upwards of 80, and the bride very nearly as aged,) who had had, between them, by previous marriages, *thirty-seven children,*—the one 19, and the other 18.

Travel on the Ashborough Route for October.—Mr. Craven has kindly furnished the subjoined report for the past month:

To Market.—Six-horse wagons, 2; five-horse, 11; four-horse, 69; three-horse, 9; two-horse, 70; one-horse, 13. Total, 174.

From Market.—Six-horse, 3; five-horse, 11; four-horse, 52; three-horse, 8; two-horse, 65; one-horse, 9. Total, 148. Whole number noted, passing both ways, 322. Twenty per cent. may safely be added for travel on the road by Winningham's and Brower's Mills. Ten per cent. may also be added for what passed near our village unnoted, which would swell the number to at least 400.—*Ashborough Herald.*

EXPECTED THIS WEEK,

"AN EXAMINATION of the Doctrine declared and the powers claimed by the Rt. Rev. L. Silliman Ives, in his Pastoral to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese. By a Lay Member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina."

Also, in a few days, a fresh supply of the "Obedience of Faith," seven sermons preached by Bishop Ives during his last Visitation. And a supply of his "Pastoral Letter."

Orders for any of the above supplied by
Nov. 12. E. J. HALE.

SEED RYE, suitable for sowing, Red Clover, and Herds Grass Seed, for sale.
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93-3w

A Valuable Negro for Sale.

THE Subscriber, under a Decree of Moore Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will sell on a credit of six months, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 27th of November, a very likely and valuable young NEGRO MAN.

MARY McIVER, Guardian.
Nov. 6, 1849. 2w

METEOR.—The Salisbury Watchman states that the Meteor mentioned by the Charlotte & Wadesborough papers, was seen in Davidson, and that a fragment of stone weighing 18 lbs. fell to the earth in Cabarrus, about 30 miles South of Salisbury. Two other pieces are said to have fallen 9 miles further South.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 7th inst., by Alexander McLeod, Esq., Mr. EMANUEL BRANCH to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late Cox Carter.

In Bladen county, on Wednesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. E. L. Perkins, Mr. LUTHER CROMARTIE to Miss JULIA H., daughter of P. Cromartie, Esq.

In Wilmington, at the M. E. Church, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Huggins, Mr. HENRY R. PERRIN, merchant, to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Mr. John C. Bowden. Also, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. Crook, Mr. WILLIAM C. CASON, to Miss SARAH BELL, formerly of Newbern.

In Bladen county, on the 1st instant, by Wm. McNeill, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. PIERCE, of Columbus co., to Miss MALSY ANN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Shipman.

DIED,

Very suddenly, in this town, on the 8th instant, ALEX. C. SIMPSON, a native of New York, aged 31 years.

In this place, on the 6th inst., Mrs. EUPHANY ANN SEDBURY, wife of D. W. Sedbury, and daughter of the late Duncan Dove, in the 25th year of her age.

In Guilford County, SUSANNAH JESSUP, aged 97 years 9 months and 11 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 13.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	10 a 10¼	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	11 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 12 a 1 25	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

No change in prices of produce or merchandise.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 60 to 62.—Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Lard 8 to 8½. No transactions in Lumber. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80; Hard 1 05. Tar 1 45. Spirits 24½ to 25. Timber—Shipping $9; prime Mill 4 50 to 6 00, ordinary 3 50 to 4 00, inferior 2 00 to 2 50.

CHERAW MARKET.

The receipts of Cotton this week were about 1,200 to 1,500, at prices ranging from 9½ to 10¼—principal sales 9¾ to 10¼. Flour, good, scarce and in demand at 6 to 6¼. Bacon 7 to 7½. No change in other articles.—*N. C. Argus.*

At New York, the Cotton market was not buoyant, and a decline submitted to. Fair Uplands 11¼. Extremes 10 to 12. Flour 4 50 to 5 44. Corn 63 to 66.

Cotton at Columbia 9¾ to 10⅞. At New Orleans, good to middling, 10⅛ to 10¾

At Charleston, Cotton quiet and unsettled, at 10 to 11¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 280,967 bales, against 343,283 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.—Steamer Rowan, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Hall & Hall, Hall, Sackett & Co, Bonner & Crist, A Hunt, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, Jones, Watson & Co, B Rose & Son, Cedar Falls Co, W Draughon, W J McConnel, D & W McLaurin, J & T Waddill, T M Young, L H Webb, H L & R J Holmes, E Beckerdite, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Island Ford Co, J T Watts, McNabb & Warner, Richmond Manuf Co, J A Gilchrist, G Womack, Lehman & Butner, A A McKethan, Deep River Co, H & E J Lilly, W A Lash, C L Idler, Barnhardt & Hix, W McIntyre, Ingram & Co, J P Smith & Co, J Bullock & Co, Worth & Saunders, Taylor & Underwood, Rev J H McNeill, J W Baker, Hon J M Dick, Rev E A Duschwitz, R L Steele, Rankin & McLean, B A Sellers, C T Haigh & Son, Brown & Maffitt, Boger & Maxwell, Beaver Creek Co, F D Breece, S Perry, A T Zevely, Shelly & Field, J M Johnson, Tyson & Person, W P Henley, G W Johnson, J Cowles, D McNeill & Co, W B & J S Jordan, Transon & Brothers, E Burage, D McGill, J Worth, J G Lash, Washington Co, R McKay, Watts & Reynolds, Holt & Carrigan, Hon H Potter, J Gibson, T S Ashe, Union Falls Co, Union Manuf Co, J & C J Cowles, Randolph Co, E Russell, A W Steele, J H Hall, B C Douthet, Cranford & Burkhead, Wyatt & Nance, S J Person, Hunt & Gardner, H Marshal, E Benegar, T B Long, A H Lindsay, Hearne & Davis, C A McMillan, J M Stedman, H Erambert, A P Hurt, J D Williams.

Nov. 9—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, J & T Waddill, E J Hale, Hall, Sackett & Co, W McIntyre, J Utley, A W Steel, D McNeill, W O Jeffreys, J Banks, A M Campbell, R M Orrell, Miss Mary Brown, W L McGary, of this place; and G W Brown, F & H Fries, W L Hall, E Belo, M L & R J Holmes, B M Hopkins, of the interior.

Nov. 9—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for E L & J A Pemberton, S W Tillinghast & Co, Ray & Pearce, Cook & Taylor, Beaver Creek Manf Co, Taylor & Underwood, Rockfish Co, H Branson, Samson & Worms, J W Sandford, Geo McNeill, D Johnson, J & T Waddill, E W Willkings, of this place; and M Cain, W B Vincent, J T Pope & Co, W Murphy & Co, J Winecoff & Co, Prof M Fetter, M Brown & Son, E Myers, H A London, S T Wetherly, John Stafford, Jenkins & Roberts, W B McCorkle & Son, P Evans, R Tucker & Son, A Tuctray, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Nov. 1.—Schrs. Wescogus from Boston, Mary F. Lotterloh from Charleston. 3.—Schrs. Olive and Louisine from New York, Sarah Elizabeth from Charleston. 4.—Schr. Jonas Smith from N. York. 6.—Br. Brig Margaret from New York, Brig Narraguagus from Cherryfield, Me.; Schrs. Leesburg and Boston from Philadelphia. 8.—Barque J. W. Blodget from Cardiff, Wales; Schr. New Globe from Charleston.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DR

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lawrenton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route), pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly": The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 57tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

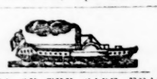
Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested the shipments will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

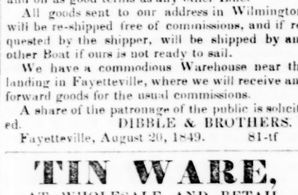
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of *Cashwell & Blossom* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1849. 90-1mpd

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

Valuable Turpentine Lands

FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

B. C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

88] S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new staud, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

NEW FALL GOODS,

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

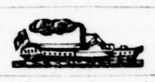
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. F. FONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation :—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skillful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞